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### RAPID TRANSIT AT LAST.

THE COMMISSION SURPRISES ITSELE BY ADOPTING A PLAN.

A Victory for Mr. Spencer-The Manhattan Company May Build in the Air Up the Roulevard and Tenth Avenue and in West Street, and There Shall Be a Four-Truck Road in Ninth Avenue-Five Per Cent. of the Net Receipts to Be the Compensation.

As the result of more than three years' work. the Rapid Transit Commissioners, in session at Mr. Steinway's house yesterday, unanimously adopted a plan which in their opinion is the best solution of the problem with which they have been wrestling. In brief, it is practically the original Spencer plan for extensions of the present Manhattan Elevated Railroad system, and probably no one was more surprised at the ease with which the result was reached, when all the rubbish had been cleared out of the way and the dust had settled, than the Commissioners themselves. Mr. Spencer, of course, has for the past month been expecting such a result. Mr. Starin has not, and he yielded only after the Commissioners had agreed, in accordance with an amendment which he introduced, to make the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company pay into the city treasury, annually, five per cent. of its net earnings for its additional privileges and also pay all of the expenses of the Commission. At present the Manhattan Company is paying the city five per cent. on

about half of its not earnings. The expenses of the Commission may be roughly estimated at \$250,000. If the Manhattan Company accepts the conditions it will have to build an elevated railway from 108th street along the Boulevard and Tenth avenue to Fort George; a line along West street from the Battery to connect with the Sixth avenue road at West Third street, and within two years must convert the present structure from Barrow to 108th street into a four-track road. This result was not reached without a deal of sparring, and until half an hour before the Commissioners adjourned it looked as if the meeting would end with nothing accomplished. The meeting was held in Mr. Steinway's bed chamber on the second floor of his house at 26 Gramercy square. All of the Commissioners were present, and so was the Washington Heights watchdog, Lawson N. Fuller, who came to the conclusion, after an hour, that he was wasting his time, and started home by the best method of transit he could find. Mr. John M. Bowers was also present to help the Commissioners out of legal tangles, but he

had very little to do. Mr. Steinway, wrapped up in blankets and propped up in his invalid chair, called the eting to order. His illness has whitened meeting to order. His illness has whitened and thinned his face, and it was not until a prospect of a decision loomed up that his voice seemed to regain its accustomed strength. The meeting had been called to consider Mr. Starin's new scheme of an underground system just in spots. His plan was for a Manhattan extension on a straight line in Tenth avenue, thus bringing the road part of the time under ground. Had there heen no engineering difficulties, and had this plan been vigorously pressed on Tuesday, it would probably have been accepted. Mr. Sponcer was not pleased with it, but if the plan proved satisfactory to the other Commissioners he was willing to waive his objection. Its fate pated yesterday on the report of Engineer Rogart, who had been asked to examine the route. Mr. Bogart discussed the various sections of the route in detail. He said that there were in the first large from water place inder Tenth weens from Ninety-third to 110th street.

The old Croton Aqueduct still exists from 113th to 110th street, and then come more place. In fact, it looked as if the city had deliberably laid places to prevent Mr. Starin's scheme. Part of the old aqueduct tunnel would have to be changed. To add to Mr. Starin's discouragement Mr. Steinway read a communication from Commissioner of Public Wike Daly, who said he was unalterably opposed to any scheme which would necessitate the displacement of the water pipes. The Commissioners speedily decided to abandon the plan. and thinned his face, and it was not until a

Commissioners speedly decided to abandon the plan.

Then they got down to a discussion of the differences of opinion as to routes which had been supressed by Mr. Spencer and Mr. Bushe, and that brought them back to Mr. Spencer's amendment of Mr. Starlin's much-discussed March II resolution. The skirmish was about 108th street, and Mr. Spencer was inclined to make concessions. When Mr. Steinway turned 108th street, and Mr. Spencer was inclined to make concessions. When Mr. Steinway turned 108th street as a part of your plan?" Mr. Spencer replied wearily: "Yos, and without any discussion."

Mr. Spencer replied wearily: "Yos, and without any discussion." Spencer replied wearily: "Yos, and without any discussion of the extensions to the city limits the required to replied to the city limits to the first parties of the city limits and comp Steinway, "that this is the most desirable The Mr. Bush remarked: "I am going to make one last effort to have the road run through Hamilton place to Tenth avenue, to 1824 street, and then along the Kingsbridge road to list street." This was presented as a motion. It occasioned a snappy skirmish between Mr. Starin and Mr. Imman.
"Do you want to think over night about

This was presented as a motion. It occasioned a snappy skirmish between Mr. Starin and Mr. Imman.

"Do you want to think over night about this?" asked Mr. Imman.

"I don't know." replied Mr. Starin, slowly.

"Well, if you do." said Mr. Imman, a bit fretfally, "I move that we adjourn." This brought out a laugh, and the vote was completed.

Mr. Bushe's motion was lost. Mr. Spencer said that he still thought it advisable to select a route straight up the Boulevard. Mr. Bushe semarked that he wanted to get a railroad in some way, and although he might differ with Mr. Spencer on some of the details, he would waive his objections.

It was getting late and every one expected that the meeting would end in talk. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Bushe, however, began to press matters a bit. The different routes were discussed in detail, preliminary to taking up Mr. Spencer's plan as a whole. Then Mr. Spencer moved this resolution:

"Resolved, That in addition to the facilities, additions, and extensions to the Manhattan Railroad Company hereby or heretofore approved, this Board hereby requires as a condition of all grants to said Manhattan Ealiroad Company hereby or heretofore approved, that it shall acquire, construct, and operate the following facilities, extensions, and additions to its present lines of railway:

First The construction and operation of a line diverging from the present elevated structure at or near Battery place, running thence along Bartery street to a point near Bedford street; thence along Barrow street to a point near Bedford is street; thence along Barrow street to a point near Bedford structure at or near Battery place, running thence along Barrow street to a point near Bedford structure at or near Battery place, running thence along Barrow street to a point near Bedford structure at or near Battery place, running thence along Barrow street to a point near Bedford structure at or near Battery place, running thence along Barrow street to a point near Bedford structure at or near Battery place, running thence

Sixth avenue and West Third street, with switches and connections.

Second-From a point on its present structure in Ninth avenue, near 108th street, thence by a curve to the west into 108th street; thence along 108th street to the Boulevard or Fleventh avenue; thence along the Boulevard or Eleventh avenue; thence along Hamilton place; thence along Hamilton place; thence along Hamilton place to Tenth avenue, and thence along Tenth avenue to a point at or near Fort heory.

Fort George, ird The construction and operation of sea with switches and proper connections Initia The construction and operation of idings with switches and proper connections a Ninth avenue, at Fifty-ninth afreed, and at O4th street in addition to all other tracks. Resolved, That the approval of this board for the construction and operation of said branch incorporation of said branch incorporations, and requirements:

That the franchise to construct and That the franchise to construct and so much of said railroad es runs along everat shall be subject to the right to tand operate the underground rail-relofore had out by this Commission has same route or any other railroad by the loreafter laid out upon, along, or the commission authorized by this or it omnission authorized by law.

I that the foundations and structure of the such as the residence of the such as the residence of the such as the su

w street and other streets be-rich street and Sixth avenue d to two tracks only, said railway company may, at and construct a fourth track in set from furrow street to Bat-addition to the third track su-

therized and required.
Fourth—That said Manhattan hallway Comsany shall within two years convert their
and Ninth avenue, between Barrow street and
lesth street, into a four-track rallway, with
street, at Forty-second street, and at FiftyFifth—That as a further

construct and operate a third track upon the present structure in Sixth avenue, between Eighth street and the proposed junction at or near Weat Third street herein provided for.

Sixth—That said, Manhattan Railway Company shall make the statiens at 104th street and Fifty-ninth street initial or starting points for south bound trains during the crowded hours of the morning in sufficient number to provide proper accommodation for travel at and south of these stations respectively, and it shall construct such additional sidings, switches, and connections as may be necessary for reversing trains at said stations.

Seventh—That the foundations and structures of said branch lines or extensions, and of the four-track railway between Barrow street and 108th street, and also all parts of the present railway which shall be reconstructed, shall be of such general character, strength, and statility as to permit the running of five-car trains at a speed of thirty-five miles per hour between stations.

Eighth—That said Manhattan Bailway Company shall, immediately after the acquisition of the consent of the municipal authorities, proceed to acquire the requisite property owners consents directly, and, if necessary, through the medium of a Supreme Court Commission, as authorized by law, and shall diligently prosecute such proceedings to a completion.

Ninth—All the improvements herein provided

mission, as authorized by law, and shall diligently prosecute such proceedings to a completion.

Ninth—All the improvements herein provided for south of Fort George shall be completed upon each of the said lines within two years from the date of the acquisition of the consent of the municipal authorities and of the projectly owners, as provided by law, to such improvements on each line respectively.

Tenth—That said Manhattan Railway Company shall, within three years after the completion of the branch line or extension to Fort George, extend and complete said branch line with not less than two tracks from 102d street along the Kingsbridge road and Broadway to the northern city limits.

Eleventh—That the rates of fare to be charged by said Manhattan Railway Company shall not exceed 5 cents per passenger for one continuous ride between any two points on Manhattan Island, and shall not exceed 10 cents per passenger for one continuous ride between the Yonkers line and any point within the city limits.

Twellth—That the Manhattan Railway Com-

cents per passenger for one continuous ride between the Yonkers line and any point within the city limits.

Twellth—That the Manhattan Rallway Company shall enter into a contract with the city of New York for the proper completion of the improvements and additions herein and hereitofore provided for, and for full and faithful compliance with the conditions imposed in connection therewith, and shall give a satisfactory bond, with sufficient sureties therefor, and shall also contract that said additional ines of railway and its other lines of railway, when completed and improved, shall be operated in connection with each other so as to afford the most efficient service to the public by both express and way trains.

Thirteenth—That said railway company shall submit to this Commission a proper application for the extensions, additions, and improvements herein provided for together with plans and specifications for the construction thereof, including the location and general arrangement of terminals, express stations, connections, and sidings, and that the same shall be submitted on or before June I, 1888.

As soon as this had been read Mr. Starin jumpted to his feet and said: "Mr. Prosident, before taking action on that paper I dosire to present a further resolution."

The clerk then read for Mr. Starin a type-written statement of Mr. Starin's views on rapid transit, especially on the subject of compensation for the proposed franchise. The statement was in part:

As matters stand to-day, while the Manhattan Railway Company is so largely in the possession of the

rapid transit, especially on the subject of compensation for the proposed franchise. This statement was in part:

As matters and to day, while the Manhatran Railway Company is so largely in the possession of the streets of this city as to make it exceedingly difficult to the control of the control of the streets of this city as to make it exceedingly difficult to the control of the city. If not better, than the proper of that section of the city, If not better, than the proper of that section of the city. If not better, than the proper of the tax was company. A similar line has been laid out by the engueer of this Board on the east side which the Manhattan Kailway Company will have forever a monopoly of the elevated railway systems in this city. That mononoly must not be given unless a contract is executed by the Manhattan Hailway Company by which there shall not be room for further iteration, and under which it shall regularly pay to the city of the monopoly of the elevated railway systems in this city. That mononoly must not be given unless a contract is executed by the Manhattan Hailway Company by which there shall not be room for further iteration, and under which it shall regularly pay to the city of the law does not be made by the Manhattan Bailway tompany. I have concluded to the Manhattan Bailway tompany, thave concluded to do the theory of he law under which he can be made by the head with the theory of he law under which he can be made by the head of the theory of he law under which he can be made of the theory of he law under which he can be made of the theory of he law under which he can be made of the theory of he law under which he can be made of the theory of he law under which he can be made of the theory of he law under which he can be made of the head to pay to this city five per cent. Upon its net earnings, not alone of that part of its road which it acquired under the above legislation, but also of that part of its line on which it

same shall revert to the city of New York.

Mr. Starin's statement and his resolutions, backed up by a promise to support the Spencer plan if they were added to it, surprised the other Commissioners. It opened a prospect of accomplishing something definite, and it seemed almost too good to be true.

"But by that clause, Mr. Starin, in which you say five per cent of the net receipts," objected Mr. Bushe, 'you are going to open up more litigation of the kind that is going on now."

"No, sir," replied Mr. Starin, emphatically. "We are going to make a contract with the Elevated Sallway Company that will prevent litigation, if we have a lawyer, and I think we have."

"Thank you," said Mr. Bowers.
"But how do you define net receipts?" persisted Mr. Bushe. Each Commissioner offered his definition at the same time. And then it was that Lawson N. Fuller made his escape.

his definition at the same time. And then it was that Lawson N. Fuller made his escape, remarking:

"Well, well, well; they don't know what net receipts are. Well, well, well;"

Had Mr. Fuller remained, he would have rejoiced. The term net receipts was defined. This was accepted in the place of Mr. Starin's first resolution, and was incorporated in Mr. Spencer's motion:

Fourteenth—That on the execution of the contract the said Manhaitan Railway Company shall pay into the city treasury all sums disbursed for the account of the Commission since its organization, and also from time to time thereafter pay into the city treasury all sums that may at any future time be disbursed for the account of this Commission in connection with its work in carrying to completion the proposed extensions and facilities to be given to the Manhaitan Elevated Kaliway, and shall further pay into the city treasury annually five per cent of its net receipts, meaning thereby its gross receipts, less taxes and operating expenses.

Mr. Starin's second, third, and fourth resort utions were added as the lifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth conditions, and then Mr. Spencer's motion was carried. Every Commissioner voted in favor of Mr. Imman's frequently repeated motion to adjourn until next Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Steinway looked like a different man.

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Mr. Steinway looked like a different man.
We have accomplished more in the last
hour." he said, "than in all our previous meetings, and I'm glad that we at last have something definite to show for our work."

#### DISPUTE OVER A FLOATING ISLAND. It Broke Away from the Stoneman Farm

and Is Affont on Chantanqua Lake. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 12.-Several months ago a tornado struck Chautauqua Lake and broke off a corner of the Stoneman farm, at least an acre in area, with trees, and cattle grazing on it, and swept it out into the lake just above Lakewood. It floated down and lodged against the shore at Burtis hay on the

lodged against the shore at Burtis hay on the margin of C. D. Gifford's farm. Mr. Gifford sold what interest he might have in it to Chas. H. Wieks for \$5. Three young real estate men of this town. Jay Butter, John Frather, and Charles Nerdhart, coveted the island and scoured a quit claim from the original owner. Meanwhile other parties applied to the State for a title, claiming that as soon as it became defached from the mainland the island became state property. Thus there were three parties claiming the island up to last week, now there are four.

During the storm which swell a ross western New York hast Friday the waters of the lake rose and bore the island awar from Gifford's brokedy, to which it had been moored, and carried it down still further, this time landing to a Fred A. Bentley's farm. Mr. Wicks claims that as he bought the island and anchored it, it is his. The three real estate men still hold that they have priority of title, while Mr. Bentley argues that possession is nice points of law, and he has anchored it tight to his farm until the matter of ownership is settled by the courts.

## Old Dominion Cigarettes,

The smoker's favorite. If any man has not hattan hallway Company shall be required to every package.—Ade, MISS LA VAUD HAS ELOPED.

IT WAS THOUGHT YOUNG GILBY WAS THE FAVORED SUITOR,

But the Little Lady Silps Away from Home Leaving Word that When She Comes Back She Will Be Mrs. Henry Meyers. There is a quiet little honeymoon going or in the New England town of Worcester, All the preliminary settings of this picture of united love, however, occurred in the Hugue-not village of Gifford's, on the southern shore of Staten Island. Gifford's lies on the shore of Prince's Bay, a great fishing ground. Parties of fishermen go down to Gifford's on Saturday afternoons, spend the night at one of the country inns, and get up early on Sunday mornings to fish.

The houses of the residents of Gifford's are built to accommodate transient guests, and very many of them are known as cottage hotels. The keeper of the largest and most aristocratic hotel is Amand La Vaud. Mr. La Vaud was born on Staten Island, and his ancestors for three generations before him first saw the light in Richmond county. His ancestor four times removed was a Huguenot, born in France. The La Vaud family is numerous on Staten Island, and although they are conservative folks they are thrifty, and Amand La Vaud is called wealthy.

His hotel is known as Gifford's Cottage Hotel. It stands near the railroad station. The hotel proper is a two-story frame building. painted dark green. On the first floor is the hotel office, the bar, and a billiard room. On the second floor is the barber shop and two rooms. The hotel annex, which is also the dwelling place of Amand La Vaud and his wife, is a big, roomy house, about 200 feet from the hotel proper. Back of the house, about 100 feet away, is a red stable. Mr. La Vaud's wife presides over the annex. She is a large, finely built woman, with big brown eyes and a pretty face. Mr. La Vaud is a portly

man, with a presence. Until last Monday the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. La Vaud lived with them. Her name is Estelle. She is only 16 years and 5 months old, but her mother says that she looked like a woman. Estelle has big brown eyes, long black hair, a wavy bang, and a sweet, pretty face. When she smiled upon the few young men of Gifford's their hearts palpitated, and they quivered as they did the first time they ever

went a-fishing in a boat.

Estelle went to the Tottenville Seminary. and, aside from the learning she acquired there, she took singing lessons, and she could play very well on the new upright plane her father recently bought for her. She also had a small brown pony named Tommie, which

father recently bought for her. She also had a small brown pony named Tommie, which she rode about the country surrounding her home. But, together with all her persenal accomplishments and charms, there were the broad acres of her parents, which will some day be cut up into building lots and sold. All these things played havoc with the youths of Gifford's. One and all, it is said, tried to woo and win Miss La Vaud. None of them succeeded. A heing from the outside world carried off the prize.

This being is Henry Meyers. Four years ago, just when Mr. La Vaud was opening a barber shop as an adjunct to his hotel business, young Meyers appeared in Gifford's. He had some money, and he said he was a barber. Mr. La Vaud closed a contract with him on the syst. Estelle was then only 12 years old. Meyers had just survived his twenty-fourth birthday. He was and is still about five feet eight inches tail, blond haired, light monstached, and pais laced. He never smoked or drank. Mr. Le Vaud liked him; so did the forty odd men of Gifford's who were shaved by him.

Meyers at first appeared indifferent to Estelle. As the girl grew older she beatowed her special favor on young Stephen Giffy of Gifford's, who courted her with assiduity, and worked during the day as a clerk in this city, Meyers smiled on the pair. Mr. and Mrs. La Vaud were pleused. All Gifford's conceded that it would be a fitting match.

During the dull months of the year Meyers would leave Gifford's and go to his home in Worcester, where his parents live. His last trip was made late last year. After he returned he smiled on Estelle, but not on young Gilby.

Mr. La Vaud and his wife, however, are sure they never saw Meyers courting their daughter.

Mr. La Vaud and his wife, nowever, are sure they never saw Meyers courting their daugh-ter. On the contrary, they say he was strange-ly cool in his demeanor toward her. Neighbors say that the pony. Tommia, could tell a differ-ent story if he would talk, and that the beach ong Prince's Bay could do likewise. Mr. La Vaud says he never allowed Meyers and Estelle to go out together. The neighbors say

Yaud says he never allowed Meyers and Estelle to go out together. The neighbors say Meyers and Estelle disoueyed Mr. La Vaud in this respect.

Meyers played the banjo very well, and he often accompanied Estelle when she played on her new upright plane. Mrs. La Vaud remembered yesterday that she had heard them playing and crooning old love songs together, but she never dreamed they were serious. Meyers never spoke of Estelle to his customers. Several of them incidentally mentioned her while they were in the chair. One of them, it is declared, got a mouthful of lather. The others got no response at all from the barbor.

Two weeks ago Meyers announced that he was going home to Worcester on a visit. Mr. La Vaud was willing and named last Monday as the day on which the barbor should start. Estelle, it is asserted, smiled more frequently on young Gilby than ever. Meyers probably smiled more frequently to himself. When Monday morning came Mr. La Vaud was very busy in the hotel. Meyers bade him good-by and then went up to the hotel annex to say adieu to Mrs. La Vaud and Estelle. As he was leaving Estelle decided that it was but right and proper for one of the family to go as far as New York and see Meyers off. As her father was busy and her mother could not conveniently go. Estelle decided she must represent the family. Mrs. La Vaud did not object, and Estelle hurried up stairs to change her dress. Her mother did not so her when she came down. Mr. La Vaud did not object, and Estelle hurried up stairs to change her dress. Her mother did not so her aboard the train. They say that Estelle carried a big bundle for a girl of her size. Meyers had a valise.

The couple were very affectionate on the train and the ferryboat. The slient barber had become a loquacious lover. Those who knew them lost sight of the pair in the crowd at the ferry gates. Mrs. La Vaud walted until late in the afternoon for ner daughter to return. When she did not come back Mrs. La Vaud went up stairs to her room. She found that two dresses aside from t

Dass Manna: When I come back I will be Mrs. Henry devers. Always your loving daughter. Estate. Meyers. Always your loving daughter. Estalter. Mrs. La Vaud took the note at once to her husband, who trembled in his wrath that his daughter should ever have been allowed to go to New York with Meyers. When he became calmer he told his wife he thought it was a joke, and their daughter would come back before night. But Monday and Tuesday passed, and Estelle did not return. Yesterday Mr. La Vaud got this telegram from Worcester, signed by Meyers's mother:

A. L. VAUD: Daughter arrived at my house safe and ound. Letter will follow. M. Markins. Mr. La Vaud again trembled in his wrath. He was still very angry when he was seen last night.
"Print this as I say it or leave it all out," he said. "If I ever catch that barber of mine I will kick him into seven kinds of mud. He has the consumption. My daughter's children, our grandchildren, will all have the consumption."
"Yes," said Mrs. La Vaud, "our grand-children will all have the German consump-

"Head your story like this," continued Mr.
La Vaud. "Head it. Won by a Bag of Bones."
That is just what was done with my daughter.
She was won by Meyers, and he is a mummy,
a bag of bleached bones. Oh! if I could only
put my hands on him," and Mr. La Vaud
opened and closed his big hands yearningly.
"But they may not be married," it was sugcested.

# "Then I would sooner my child were dead," said Mr. La Vaud.

The Detroit's Trial To-day. New London, April 12.-The engineers attached to the Navai Trial Board visited the cruiser Detroit to-day on an inspecting tour and left final orders for the trial run to-mor-row. The boilers of the ship have been blown out and the fires will be lighted at midnight. New grate bars have been put in though the old ones are but slightly burned. The Board has been ordered to report on board at 0 A. M.

"Another Case in a Nutshell,"
Probating the will of Dr. B. W. McGready brings to
mind the fact that from a course of lectures collected
by the late Professor before the class of 46 at Bellevue Redical College, the facts were learned that led te
the discovery of Dr. Dean's Dysepsia Pilla. They care
everybody. If any doubt this, sak Proprietor Barry of
Glenham Hotel—Late.

A BIG WEST SIDE BONFIRE.

Commissioner McClave Loses His Lumber Xard and Suspends a Roundsm

Police Commissioner John McClave's lumber yard furnished Illumination for the west side of town in the neighborhood of Twenty second street and the North River for three hours last night. Ogden & Co.'s yard, adjoining that of the Commissioner, contributed to the blaze. Thousands who noted the glare in the sky hurried to the fire, and in less than half an hour after the first geyser of flame spurted up there was an unparalleled jam of people around the fire. The reserves of five precincts were summoned, and the crowd was gradually forced back until its borders were within a radius of two blocks of the spectacle.

Lumber, particularly yellow pine, burns swiftly, flercely, and loftly. The lumber in the two yards of Commissioner McClave and Ogden & Co. was in piles from ten to thirty feet in height. The yards nearly fill the block bounded by Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues. The east end of the block, facing Lleventh avenue, is occupied by the McClave sawmill and a five-story brick tenement. The fire did not reach these, but it burned or charred all the lumber.

nve-story brick tenement. The fire did not reach these, but it burned or charred all the lumber.

There wore three or four lanes between the long lines of high-piled joists and boards, and this gave the lire the aspect of a burning village. The wind was from southeast, and fantastic billows of smoke, dotted with sparks, rolled riverward, threatening the Allanstate line pier. The State of Nebraska was in dock. Her crew got our two lines of hose, her pumps were set going, and two streams kept the red corrugated front of the pier structure wet until the danger was over. For a time it looked as if the freight depot of the New York, Lake Erie and Western hallroad, across from the fire in West Twenty-second street, would be burned, but there were thirty or more streams, including six from the fire boat New Yorken, pouring into the blaze, and Chief Bonner at last mastered it. There were about 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards. About \$75,000 worth of this belonged to Commissioner McClave, and \$35,000 to Ogden & Co. The wind, coupled with the efforts of the firemen, kept the fire away from the sawmill.

The Twenty-third street cars were blocked several hours because of the blaze, and a gang of pickpockets, who mingled with the mass of sightseers, caused many complaints to the police.

Boundsman Parker of the West Forty-gey-

sightseers, caused many complaints to the police.

Roundsman Parker of the West Forty-seventh street station may regret his zeal in keeping badgeless persons out of the fire lines. He commanded a section of reserves at Eleventh avenue and Twenty-second street.

The deluge from fireboats and plugs made the streets like shallow canals around the fire, and Commissioner McClave sont his son Albert away from the fire to get three pairs of rubber boots. On his way back Albert gave his brother-in-law, John Higgins, his badge to get through the lines. Roundsman Parker refused to let young McClave through without his badge.

to get through the moss and sman Farker refused to let young McClave through without his badge.
Young McClave tried to explain the matter to the roundsman, who refused to listen. There was a dispute, and the roundsman hit young McClave in the face and then arrested him. The Sergeant on duty at the Twentieth street station, where the roundsman took the young man, refused to entertain a complaint against him, and he was discharged.
Commissioner McClave heard of the incident and sought out the roundsman. The Commissioner asked the roundsman what he meant by assaulting young McClave and arresting him. The roundsman answered that the young man had no right to enter the fire lines.

to get firmesh the lipse. Foundamen briefer is remed to let young McClave introde without a trought of the property of the chamber of Commerces mentioned to let young McClave introde without a transport of the chamber of the state of the little of manages mentioned in the property of the little of manages mentioned in the property of the little of manages mentioned in the latest of the little of manages mentioned in the latest of the little of manages mentioned in the latest of the little of manages mentioned in the latest of the little of manages mentioned in the latest of the little of manages mentioned in the latest of the little of the little of manages mentioned in the latest of the latest of the little of manages mentioned in the latest of the latest the latest of the little of manages mentioned in latest the latest of the latest the latest the latest the latest the latest of the latest the lat

liegan is Chairman, and the Court of Directors includes William George Elden. John Inglia, Sir William Anderson Ogg. James D. Thompson, James Tullock, and John Harrison Watson. The auditors are W. A. Elin and Alexander Young, and the bankers for the institution are the Bank of England, National Provincial Bank of England, British Linen Company Bank, and the Bank of Ireland.

The suspended bank has main branches at Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Melbourne, and at various lesses points in the colonies of New South Wales. Victoria, and South Australia. It transacted banking and exchange business between threat Britain and the Australian colonies, and had large deposits. The failure has added to the anxiety and consternation which previous recent failures of financial institutions with Australian connections have caused.

The liabilities of the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank are now believed to the \$40,000,000. No approximate estimate of the assets can yet be given; they are supposed, however, to be large. The proprietors' reserve liability is \$4,000,000. The fast balance sheet, made public in September, 1832, showed deposits of almost \$30,000,000. The only reason given for the failure is that there has been for several weeks a steadily increasing withdrawal of deposits.

THE PONT-Y-PRIDD DISASTER.

Thus Far Fifty-three Bodies Have Been Taken from the Pit.

LONDON, April 12 - The latest news from Pent-y-Pridd is to the effect that the fire in the mine was put out about 10 o'clock to-day. The fumes of gas were, however, still so noxious as to drive out those who undertook to explore the mine in search of the dead and for the rescue of those who might be living. Many of the explorers are suffering severely from the of-

explorers are suffering severely from the effects of the smoke and the deadly gases which they encountered. Further search will be necessary to ascertain the full extent of the calamity.

The bodies of eleven men were found huddled behind a door, as if they had sought shelter there from a hurricans of flery sparks sweeping by. Other bodies were found in the return airways, where the victims were caught while trying to escare. A doctor who has ex-

return airwaya, where the victims were caught while trying to escape. A doctor who has examined the bodies reports that all of the victims died of suffocation.

At 11 o'clock this evening the pit had become so cool that three exploring parties were able to go some distance into the seams. They found three dead men, but discovered no trace of the main body of miners who were cut off by the flames from escape yesterday.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning fifty-three corpses had been taken from the Ponty-Pridd pit. The searching parties had found no signs that any of the missing miners were still elive.

NEW YORK TO BE THE HOST.

FRICTION OVER THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW BALL.

Some Members of the Chamber of Commerc Committee Disgruntled Because the City and Not They Will Do the Honors to Our Poreign Quests at the Ball to Madison Square Garden-The City Agrees to Bear All Expense and Share the Work with the Representatives of the Chamber. Not more than fifty of the 300 citizens invited

by the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce to act as managers of the citizens' ball, to be given in Madison Square Garden on April 27. gathered in the assembly room at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday afternoon. They represented two elements. There were men there who recognized the necessity of entertaining our foreign visitors in a style befitting the dignity of a great city, and there were number of young men who had felt flattered at being placed upon the Ball Committee of 300, and who did not like the idea of being pushed aside, as they looked upon it, by Mayor Gilroy's committee. When the lat-ter met in the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon it decided that it was the city's place, and not that of any committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to give a ball at the Madison Square Garden. Gen. Hornce Porter a stanch Republican, was made Chairman of a committee of five gentlemen, who were asked to confer with the 300 ball managers at the Waldorf, so as to find out what steps had been taken by them, and they were also instructed to assume charge of the proposed coremony, but to allow, if they thought fit, some of the 300 to act as an auxiliary body.

The men appointed by the Chamber of Commerce did not seem to appreciate this action at all. There were murmurs that the Mayor's "Tammany" committee was trying to run things, and when the meeting adjourned yesterday afternoon there was considerable grumbling on the part of the young men who thus found themselves out of a job. As a matter of fact, the members of the "Tammany" committee are fully one-half Republienns-men well known in the city's political

and commercial interests,
Yesterday's meeting at the Waldorf was
called to order by Mr. John Austin Havens. Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce special Committee for the Entertainment of Foreign Visitors of Distinction. He stated that the absence of the list of managers mentioned in

to foreign visitors and to and them in every possible way.

A guide book in five languages is soon to be issued, and notices in that many tongues have already been posted in the hotels and other pulliferesorts of the city. A delegation from Belgium called at the committee rooms yesterday. It was made up of Mr. Pierre Wall, Belgian Commissioner to the World's Fair, and Senator Affred Simonis. Belgian Commissioner to the World's Fair, and Senator Aster, Vercruysse. Señor Hodrigo de Sanvedra, Marquis of Villa Lobar, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, also called yesterday.

Spanish Legation at Washington, also called yesterday.

Collector Hendricks received instructions yesterday from the Treasury Department at Washington, directing that every facility of the Customs department at New York be extended to the Duke de Veragua and his party. This means that the trunks are to be passed free of duty, &c.

The Arion and the Liederkranz societies have decided to give a grand "commers" for the officers of the German ships, to be given in Arion Hall. The date of the event has not been fixed, but will be as soon as the ships arrive in the harbor.

Henry Dater Thrown from His Carriage. Early yesterday morning Henry Dater, a re-

street, while driving east along Fifty-ninth street in a light side-bar wagon, was run into by a yeast company's delivery wagon driven by Louis Knoedier. Mr. Dater was thrown from his buggy, and was considerably shaken up. Knoedier drove away, but was caught at beventh auenue. He is 27 years old, and lives at 315 East Neventy-seventh atreet. Justice Meade held him in \$500 bail for examination on Friday.

"Admiral"

Is the club man's smoke. It is not made by

WAS JUDGE SPEER BRIBED?

Attorney Crawford Practically Declares to Court that He Was,

SAVANNAH, April 12.-In the United States Circuit Court to-day Henry Crawford, attorney for Richmond Terminal, made a violent personal attack on Judge Speer. At one time Judge Pardee directed Mr. Crawford to confine his criticisms to the judicial actions of Judge Speer, and Mr. Crawford's words then stounded the large audience. He insinuated that Judge Speer had approved the plan of reorganization in advance of its publication, and had lent the committee the powerful assist-ance of his court to compel dissenting security holders to accent the plan. The Court, he said, had entered into an "ante-nuptial contract" with bankers, the dowry being a large sum to carry on the campaign against dissent-

ing security holders.
"If an English chancellor had been guilty of such bold usurpation," said Mr. Crawford, Westminster would be shaken from turret to corner stone." These alleged judicial stretches of power he denounced as a public scandal. and called on Judge Pardee to relieve the judiclary of reproach. "The District Judge," said Mr. Crawford, referring to Judge Speer, "has been guilty of judicial usurpation and misdemeanor." The boldness of this attack on Speer, coupled

with the attack on the Reorganization Committee, caused a sensation among the lawyers and financiers who crowded the court room. Judge Pardee reserved his decision, Judge Speer is expected to take some decisive action when the matter roaches him, and further sensational developments are expected.

THE WESTERN TORNADOES.

Later Reports of the Damage Bone in Various Pinces.

SALEM, Mo., April 12.-About 6 o'clock last night a heavy storm was seen approaching from the West. It proved to be a tornaide, About twenty barns and dwellings were dostroyed near here.

Condray, a mining town of some 300 people. was torn to pieces. Of all the stores, shops, barns, and residences, only two remain in shape and only one or two more can be repaired. At this place seven persons were killed outright, and three others have since

The list of injured reaches nearly twenty. Several families are left homeless, and without food or raiment. The Mayor of Salem has called a meeting to-night to provide for their relief. The list of casualties is:

KILLED-Andrew Lay, John D. Lay, John Dill, Mrs. James Wilson and child, William WOUNDED-Mrs. Wm. Condray. John Wisonl

and two children, William Asher's child, David Williams, Dr. H. H. Browne, B. Jerry and wife, Clarence Jacobs and wife, Henry Lay, Ira Seaz, Chrenco Jacobs and wife, Henry Lay, Ira Seaz, wife, and mother, John Condray and child, James Shumate, Mrs. John Dill, H. Dabney, Mrs. John Wilson and son, Henry Brown and wife, Andy Housley, Mrs. J. M. Redwine, and Superintendent T. P. Condray,
All along the line of the storm, which averaged about a mile in width, fruit trees, forest trees, and fencing were swept away. The tornado was proceeded by hall and accompanied by heavy rain.

cast trees, and iencing were swept away. The tornado was proceeded by half and accompanied by heavy rain.

Strekthilly, Mo., April 12.—The residence of Judge D. M. Green in Courtois township was blown down, and Judge Green was killed. On Crocked Creek the house of Louis Key was destroyed, and Mr. Key injured. The engineer at Hawkins Bank was killed, and Mrs. T. H. Condray was severely injured. Jessie Ley's daughter, on Benton Creek, was blown away and has not been found. Mr. Lay's son had a leg broken. A lad was killed on Dry Forks, and others hurt.

Mexico. Mo., April 12.—During the storm last night the Missouri Military Academy was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 and several of the inmates narrowity escaped with their lives. At Hannibal the wind unroofed houses, approach trees, and did other damage. At Washington, Mo., St. Peter's Church was wrecked and much other damage was done.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—In Kansas the area of the storm was bounded by the three tiers of counties from the eastern border, nearly every county suffering more or less. Montgomery county in the extreme southeast portion, suffered the most. Independence county sent caught only the edge of the storm, and only a few houses were blown down.

GALE IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

LYONS, N. Y., April 12.-There was a heavy gale here to-day, the wind blowing chimneys off houses and uprooting trees. Clouds of dust on the roads hereabouts made travel almost impossible. It is the highest wind that

WATERTOWN, N. Y. April 12.—A fire has been raging this afternoon on Bishop street, a wellknown country highway, extending through the towns of Henderson and Adams, this county. A high wind carried the flames from county. A high wind carried the flames from one structure to another, and the residences of George Larkins. Floyd Overton, and Mr. Sprague, with several barns, have been destroyed.

HONGOYE FALLS, N. Y., April 12.—Mrs. Julia R. McBride, while on the street at 11 A. M., today, was lifted from her feet by the gale of wind and thrown to the pavement, breaking her right leg.

CITY AFFAIRS IN A TANGLE.

Heads of Departments in Cleveland Confuser

CLEVELAND, April 12.-In consequence of the assumption of the office of Mayor by Mr. Blee week ahead of the usual time the business affairs of this city are in a muddle. It was thought that the terms of office of the directors of the different departments of the city expired when the Mayor went out of office Legal authorities say that such is not the

Legal authorities say that such is not the case. Meantime three directors have resigned and three hang on.

The Mayor does not know whether to recognize the latter or not. The officers that he appointed have not been confirmed by the Council, which is liepublican, and the chances are tiney will not be.

Subordinates in office are running the city's affairs. There can be no solution of the muddle until the Republicans in the Council are willing to give in, and they are not likely to after the unexpected assumption of office by Mayor Blee.

HIS BODY MUST STAY IN GREENWOOD Cemetery Authorities' Opposition to Removal Sustained by the Courts.

The application of the relatives of Edwin Hoyt, who died in 1874, to compel those in charge of Greenwood Cemetery to issue a permit for the removal of his body and that of his wife to Woodland Cemetery at Stamford, has been denied by Justice Ingraham of the Sulioyt bought thirty lots at Greenwood in 1854. Application to the au

Greenwood in 1854. Application to the authorities at Greenwood for permission to remove the body was denied.

Counsel for the cemetery said that the heirs desired to remove the bodies in order to sell the plot at enhanced value, and that the policy of the association and the laws of the State were against trafficking in burial lots. Hoy had paid but \$1.800 for the plot, which is now worth \$20,008. His deed contained the covenant: No disinterment shall be allowed without permission having been obtained at the office of the cemetery.

Justice Ingraham says the heirs may take out an alternative writ of mandamus in order to test the question on appeal.

BERLIN, April 12.-Prof. Harris of Cambridge has reported to Prof. Nestle. at Tubingen, that palimpost containing the complete Syrian ext of the four Gospels has been discovered n the Convent of Mount Sinal. Hitherto only ragments of the Syrian text have been known. The discovery is regarded as a very important one, inasmuch as this text is the oldest authenticated text of the Gospels in existence.

Parior Suits.—Special sale of parior suits at James R. Seane & Ca.'s, 1,867 and 1,350 sid av. and 201 East 77th at. Weekly and monthly pagments taken.—Adv Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules cute dyspensia - Ade. PARDRIDGE ADMITS DEFEAT.

THE GREAT CHICAGO BEAR SAYS THE CROND HAS BEATEN HIM. He Is Bound to Get Even, and Says the

Friends Who Betrayed Him and the Buils Will Dance to Ris Fidding Yet-His Losses Said to Foot Up About a Million, CHICAGO, April 12.-At the close of the session of the Board of Trade to-day, Ed. Pardridge admitted that he had been beaten by the

crowd. The present deal in May wheat, he said, had gone up, as far as he was concerned. and he was a loser by more than half a million. The little plunger said he still had money with which to fight the clique that had pushed him to the wall, and he would make them smart for it or lose his entire fortune. "I'm done up by my friends," said he, "but I'll get back at them. I don't know what I

have lost, but I have \$2,000,000 worth of real estate, and I'll bring it all up to the front if necessary. My wife also has a fortune, and she will back me up. I shall stay right here on the floor and give the crowd the racket it has given me. They have danced to my fiddling before, and I can make 'em do song sin." "It is not true that you can stand \$1 May

wheat?" was asked.
"No. sir. don't you believe it. I'm done on this deal. We'll begin again. I tried to get money from my friends to-day and they refused. I had no ready cash and the game is

money from my friends to-day and they refused. I had no ready cash and the game is up."

"What do you think you have lost?"

"I cannot estimate. I don't know how much wheat I have, or anything about it. I don't know anything I will be back at those perple who did me. You see it was simply an error of judgment. I was backing on information my friends gave me, and they deceived me and I lost. That is the whole story, and you can tell the poorle." Est Partirige said.

The bull clique started out after Pardridge carly this morning. They were resolved to drive him into a corner and lift his scalp. Last night's closing was at 30. In two minutes after that the bulge ran the price up to 88 cents. At noon it was fluctuating he to 88 cents. At noon it was fluctuating he to 88 cents. At noon it was fluctuating he to econy. Pardridge was early on the scene, and he has load for describing the state of the market. A call for 15,000 bushels would send tho market up to the root. Pardridge was early on the scene, and he was loaded with cheeks. His friends say the amount was sufficient to buy ourright six of the big firms.

All this money, of course, was intended for markins. These checks went to the bank as soon as it opened. They were based upon the disposal of stocks and securities, heldings in various companies, that have been lought with the proceeds of deals manipulated by the little bear.

Quite a sensation was caused yesterday by the gentre of a cheek of his for \$10,000. It was

with the proceeds of deals manipulated by the little bear.

Quite a sonsation was caused yesterday by the return of a check of his for \$10,000. It was thrown out by the bank on account of irregularity in the signature. Mr. Pardridge was not entirely responsible, and in an absent minded manner he had signed with the firm name instead of his own. The amount was made good the first thing this morning.

There are all sorts of wild estimates made on his shortage and the amount of his losses. With a wide degree of latitude the former is placed between 4,000,000 and 8,000,000 bushels, and the latter amount in margina, practically losses, is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. In spite of the combined efforts to crush the little man, he kept on the floor-entil nearly noon. He looked worried, but was as undemonstrative as ever, and had all the sang froid of the nervy speculator. Several times during the morning he denied he report that was current yesterday that he had made overtures for a settlement with Cudahy or any one alse. By this declaration he assumed that he was safe, and that his holdings are margined allove the price before the cun up from Wito to occur.

MORE ABOUT THE RIFLED MAIL.

The Whole Registered Mull of Long Island

The big robbery of Long Island registered mail, reported by the postal authorities to have taken place Monday of last week while the mail was in transit from Long Island City to Post Offices on Long Island, now turns out to have been a wholesale plundering of the entire registered mail from all parts of Long Island while it was in transit from Long Island City to its destination in New York city. It is said that in all twenty-one registered leter ters were rifled, and the fact that Postal Clerk

McGowan, who had charge of the mail, is still missing makes it look bad for him. The robbery took place Monday evening. Registered mail was brought in that evening Registered mail was brought in that evening by the trains from Greenport. Sag Harvar, Babylon, Oyster Bay, Great Nock, and Fort Jefferson, Six registered letters were brought in on these trains and turned over to McGowan, who receipted for them. In addition to these he received a package containing fifteen registered letters from Transfer Clerk Fitch in Long Island City before starting for New York, all of which were duly receipted for. But three out of this package of fifteen letters, it is said reached their destination in New York, and they had been tampered with Letters enough were retained in each package to syert suspicion and to get the receiving clerk to receipt for them. Ordinarily by this scheme a thief would have a start of at least twenty-four hours before the theft would become known.

twenty-four hours before the theft would become known.
It happened this time that one of the letters which was abstracted was from Oyster Hay, and it was through the promptness of the Postmistress of that place that the robbery was discovered so soon. The evening of the day the letter was sent she malied her returns to headquarters, and one registered letter was called for. There was no record of it in New York eity, and the investigation was at ones set on foot.

Every effort is being made to find McGawan, and in the mean time Inspector James of the postal service is filled with anger over the facts concerning the robbery leaking out, and threatens instant dismissal to any clerk who shall open his mouth to any one outside the service on the subject. Will Not Sell for Less Than \$2,500,000, Two million three hundred thousand dollars has been offered to the t ustees of St. Luke's Hospital for the hospital property in Fif have-

nue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth atreets, but the trustees stand by their valuation of \$2,501. 000. The Union Club is consi ered a possible purchaser.

Mr. Mackay Takes a I rive. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.- John W. Mackay was out to-day for the first time since he was shot by W. C. Rippey, over a month ago. He went for a drive through the park with Mrs. Mackay.

The Weather. The cyclone over the Western States moved to the portheast yesterday, was central over Minnes ta, and was pointing for the Lake Superior region. It had in-creased in force slightly; high winds were blowing over an area of 1,000 miles radius from the storm centre, and savere local storms prevailed on the southeast boundary of the storm centre. The temperature over the Nortwestern States fell about 20%, and was gen-erally below freezing point, with snow, while over the central Mississippi and Onio valleys and the lake regions it was 20° warmer and was raining Rain also fell in the south Atlantic States.

The snow over the Northwest measured from three to seven inches.

The storm centre will pass into Canada, but high southwesterly winds and cloudy and showery werther are likely to be our share or the disturbance to-day. In this city it was cloudy, becoming threatening and showery toward night. Highest temperature 50°, lowest 33°; average humbing, 75 per cent; wind southeast, average velocity twenty miles an hour,

highest twenty four miles

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tue Sex building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

8 A.M. 334 425 8:80 P.M. 450 511 0 A.M. 34 42 6 P.M. 450 511 0 A.M. 36 42 6 P.M. 457 47 12 M. 45 62 12 Midnight 300 47 WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR THURSDAY. For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, brist to

high southeasterly to southwesterly winds; increasing cloudiness and occasional rain; warmer. For Massachusetts. Rhode Island, and Connecticut. occasional rain; brisk to high southerly windst For sestern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jer-

sey, local rains; brisk to high southerly winds; decidedly nurmes. For the District of Columbia, Delawars, Maryland, and Virginia, occasional local rain, clearing during the afternoon; brisk southerly winds; much warmer. For western Pennsylvania and western New York, occasional rain in the early merning, followed by fair weather; brisk and high southwesterly winds; slightly